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TWO CENTS.

Particularly Sad.

WILL BEGIN TOMORROW

SUPERSTITION THAT JAPANESE WILL TAKE ADVANTAGE.

Description of the Great Democratic Festival-Millions Take Sacrament Tomorrow.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 6.-3:40 p. m .-The Easter holidays, the greatest religious festival in the Russian calendar, begin tomorrow. All business will be suspended and all the government departments will be closed. The next three days will be days of mourning for the devout Muscovites. Every orthodox church in the vast empire will reproduce events in Christ's passion realistically, including the washing of feet, the crucifixion and the burial, which will be marked on the part of the faithful by a total abstinence from food, followed by universal feasting after the midnight services on Saturday commemorating the resurrection. Then there will be four days of merrymaking and rejoicing.

Rich and Poor on Same Plane.

In holy Russia Easter is distinctly a democratic festival. The salutation "Christ is risen" levels all ranks. The beggar in the streets can kiss the emperor, who is head of the church. Ordinarily his majesty goes to Moscow for this occasion, but on account of the war he will remain here this year, taking the sacrament tomorrow and attending the service at the winter palace Saturday night.

Millions of the emperor's subjects will also take the sacrament tomorrow. Many of the wealthy classes and members of the nobility have gone to shrines of especial sanctity, like that of the Sergius monastery at Moscow, and thousands have gone to Father John's Church at Cronstadt.

Season of Feasting.

Enormous quantities of delicacies are usually consumed during the feasting, but the war this year casts a cloud over the rejoicing. The grocers, bakers and butchers are complaining, and even the charity organizations will look in vain for a golden master, the people having already given to the Red Cross Society, the navy and other war funds the money they ordinarily would have expended on gorgeous feasts and presents. Much of the customary brightness will also be lacking among the people.

for effecting retrenchments in the state expenditure in consequence of the war, recently drawn up at a special conference, presided over by Count Solsky and sanctioned by the emperor, was gazetted today. It is proposed to devote the "free balance" in the imperial treasury to war purposes, and to increase the funds in the treasury by economies in the budget of 1904, especially in the civil estimates. The reductions, which will be made on the principle of creating as little disturbance as possible in public business and private interest. will total \$67,188,553, of which upward of \$57.500,000 falls upon the budget of 1904. The reduction falls the heaviest on the railroad department.

REVIEWS TROOPS.

Gen. Kuropatkin Arrives at New Chwang-Prepared for Attack.

NEW CHWANG, April 6 .- General Kuropatkin, commander-in-chief of the Russian military forces in the far east, arrived here today and reviewed about 4,000 troops on the parade ground outside of the fort here. One battery of horse artillery, several batteries of field artillery, parts of four regiments of Siberian rifles and detachments of Cossacks and regular cavalry participated in the review.

Russian secret service agents reported that the Japanese intended to attack New Chwang yesterday.

On account of the mining of the river and also in expectation of practice firing from the fort merchant ships are not using the lower reach of the river.

General Kondratovich, the Russian commander here, who has been praised on account of the order and cleanliness prevailing at New Chwang, says he is now prepared for Japanese attack, which it is evident the other authorities also expect. The command of General Kondratovich

embraces the scout patrols west of the Liao river and also the troops in the dis-tricts south, including Kai Chou, and north, including the railroad and Hai-Cheng. The troops now here are of a better class than when the war opened.

General Kondratovich is opening a new

hospital at New Chwang.

The relations of the Russian authorities with the foreign residents here are improving and the administrator proposes to consult and co-operate with the foreigners for the protection of neutral lives and inter-

Quiet on the Yalu.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 6 .- "All is quiet on the Yalu" is the report which General Kachtalinky telegraphed April 5 to General Kuropatkin, who forwarded the message to the emperor.

The report added that an exchange of shots occurred between Russian cavalry and Japanese skirmishers near Wiju. The Russians sustained no losses. Five Japanese were killed. The number wounded is not known.

The stores of a Russian village near Yon-gampo (south of Wiju, on the Yalu river), Korea, have been wrecked and burned by a ent of Japanese infantry, number-

General Kachtalinky also reported that opposite Turmitchen, on the Island of Ma tuzeo, on the Yalu river, some Russian vol-unteers had a skirmish with a Japanese

outpost from Wiju. There were no casual-ties on the Russian side. Six Japanese

An Opening for Russian Clemency.

Secretary Hay will request Ambassador McCormick at St. Petersburg to use his good offices with the Russian government in behalf of the two Japanese servants of the American correspondents, Washburn and Little, who were removed from the British steamer Fawan at Niuchwang and thrown in prison. As the United States has assumed the duty of looking after and protecting the Japanese in Russia there is sion as a captain in the navy. He will in-a ample authority for such an application. But it is said that the coming of these Japanese to Niuchwang, known to be in Russian possession for a long time past, was certainly very indiscreet an' they can be saved from the consequences only through the elemency of the Russian gov-

HAS DOUBLE MEANING AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Russia's Easter This Season Convention Matters Discussed With Senator Platt.

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN

EX-SECRETARY ROOT SAID TO BE PRESIDENT'S CHOICE.

Senator Allison Resumes Work on Appropriation Bills - Ohio Affairs Talked Over-Veterans Pleased.

Senator Platt of New York agrees that Elihu Root, former Secretary of War, shall be temporary chairman of the republican national convention at Chicago, and he is helping through a program by which Mr. Root shall be one of the district delegates from New York to the convention. It has been arranged that Mr. Root will preside over the convention in its first stages, and deliver the speech that will be the keynote of the campaign from the republican viewpoint. The President desires Mr. Root for this honor, it is stated, and the republican leaders agree that no better man could be picked. Mr. Root may therefore be regarded as the temporary chairman of the national convention, barring unexpected occurrences. With the President and the party leaders for him there can be little or no question as to his selection. As to his fitness for the honor there is unanimous

agreement in his favor. • The republicans of prominence have not discussed among themselves or with the President the name of a man for permanent chairman of the convention. The important position is temporary chairman, and there will be less thought given to the question of who shall preside over the regular deliberations of the convention. The leaders may not agree upon any man prior to the convention and may permit the convention. to the convention, and may permit the se-lection of some one not now thought of. Senator Depew of New York, who was also at the White House today, thinks that Ellhu Roct will be named beyond question for temporary chairman.

Against Porter for Governor.

Senators Platt and Depew do not place much credit in the story that Gen. Horace Porter, ambassador of the United States to France, is to be made the republican nominee for governor of New York. "I don't think there is anything in it," was the brief comment of Senator Platt when he was asked about the story. Senator Platt is not understood to be favorable to the proposition and he will have much to say as to who shall be nominated. Just how much influence he will have in naming the nominee and how sincere was the agreement between Platt and Odell as to the leader-ship will be revealed in the contest for the

governorship. Senator Allison Resumes Work. Senator Allison was among the many prominent Senate leaders who conferred

with the President today, Senator Platt of Connecticut, Senator Beveridge of Indiana, Senator Foraker of Ohio and others being in the number. Senator Allison said he would at once begin work on the appropriation bills before his committee. "I think Congress will be likely to get through and adjourn by May 1," said Senator Allison. "As May 1 is Sunday will the adjourn-

ment be this side or the other side of that "I think it will be this side," said the Senator Dietrich of Nebraska said there was great disappointment throughout Nebraska at the failure of H. C. Lindsay, republican state chairman of that state, to be appointed United States attorney in place of Williamson S. Summers. The tor Dietrich said that Lindsay had so long been in charge of the republican campaigns

cans liked him and hoped to see him giver a place of value and honor. Talking Over Ohio Matters.

in Nebraska that the mass of the republi

The President added more information today to his stock regarding certain Ohio men and appointments about which there is trouble between the Ohio factions. Senator Foraker called upon him with Representative Jackson of Ohio, and there was a conference of a short time. Later in the day Senator Dick made a call. There is reason to believe that both senator talked to the President about some places that are in dispute, and especially about the fight on Edward Zurhorst, collector of customs at Sandusky. Representative Jack- The court said: son is interested in the fight because Sandusky, the headquarters of Mr. Zurhorst, is in his district. The fact that Representative Jackson accompanied Senator Foraker would indicate his opposition to Zurhorst, if that case was the one they discussed with

Neither Senator Foraker nor Senator Dick cared to discuss their talks with the Pres

people at noon today. They were all out-of-town excursionists. Most of them were school teachers, boys and girls, who are having an Easter week vacation and are coming to Washington for an outing. The President has not shaken hands with so

many people in a long time. Veterans Present Thanks.

Representative Goulden of New York, accompanied by a delegation of veterans from Burnside Post of New York, presented the President with copies of resolutions passed by the fifty-four G. A. R. posts of New York city thanking him, Secretary Hitchcock and Commissioner Ware of the pension bureau for their "generous sympathy" to the old soldier in the matter of the recent pension order. The President expressed pleasure at receiving the kind words of the soldiers of the country.

Senator Quarles introduced E. P. Vilas of Milwaukee, a brother of William F Vilas, former Postmaster General.

T. J. Dolan, jr., general secretary-treas urer of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Engineers and Cranemen of America, was presented to the President today by Frank Gorman. Mr. Dolan came here to urge the President to direct the engineers of the army to dis continue the policy of the War Department of building dredges for the use of the gov ernment. Mr. Dolan declared that the plan is doing serious harm in every direc-tion, and that it is throwing many men out of work

Capt. Hawley Commissioned.

Capt. John M. Hawley, who, as commander in the United States navy, has been the inspector of lighthouses in this district for the past year, has received his commisshort time retire from his present duty and will turn the office over to Commander Henry McCrea, who has been named to succeed him. Commander McCrea is now



BRYAN BACK TO HIS FARM. News Note: He Expects to Stay There for Some Time to Come

Gets Six Months in Jail and Fine of \$2,500.

HE LISTENS UNMOVED

JUDGE TALKS IMPRESSIVELY DURING DELIVERY OF SENTENCE.

Declares Decision is Attained After a Careful Inquiry Into All Claims for New Trial.

ST. LOUIS. April 6 .- United States Senator J. R. Burton of Kansas was today sentenced to six months' imprisonment in jail and a fine of \$2,500 for using his influence before the Post Office Department in behalf of the Rialto Grain and Securities Company of St. Louis, and for having received payment from the company for his

Overrules Both Motions. When Senator Burton, accompanied by his attorney, came into the United States district court Judge Adams spoke of the motions that had been filed for a new trial and for arrest of judgment. The court, after briefly reviewing the motions, overruled them both. The court then said to

the defendant: "Have you anything to say as to why sentence should not be passed upon you? Evidently suppressing his emotions with a strong effort, Senator Burton stood lean-ing with both hands on a chair back as he

Declined to Say Anything. "Your honor will please allow me to re-

spectfully decline to say anything." The court room was almost empty, with the exception of a few persons who had remained out of curiosity, and the silence was almost oppressive as Judge Adams, in

"After a fair and impartial trial by a jury of exceptional intelligence, you have been found guilty of the offenses charged in the indictment against you."

After Careful Review.

"A motion for a new trial in your behalf has afforded me an opportunity carefully to review and consider the evidence. As a result of this I am satisfied that the jury reached the just and true result. The evidence abundantly warranted their verdict, and I find no reason, either in the law govrning the case or in the proceedings attending the trial, for disturbing it.

Conviction Means Punishment. "Your conviction necessarily results in your punishment. Its importance, in my opinion, is not confined to its effect upon

"Your exalted station in life, and the character of your offense, give unusual significance to your conviction. It demonstrates that the law of the land is equal to any emergency, and that it can be ministered regardless of the personality and station of the accused. It also demon-strates to all the people that public office

Humiliation of Conviction.

"The humiliation attending your conviction and the statutory disqualification resulting therefrom which forever incapacitate you from holding any office of honor, trust or profit under the government of the United States, are in themselves heavy punishment for your offenses, and leave but little in the way of severity which could be added. "It is neither my pleasure nor purpose

to impose any unnecessary punishment.

"I think the masjesty of the law will be sufficiently vindicated and the public welfare sufficiently safeguarded by imposing a single sentence, warranted as it is on any one of the six counts of the indictments on which you were convicted." "This sentence will be that you be confined in the Iron county jail for a period of six months, and that you pay a fine of

Burton Scarcely Moved.

At the conclusion of the sentence, Senator Burton, who had not taken his eyes from the court, and who had scarcely succeed him. Commander McCrea is now on an inspecting tour on the tender Holly to the light stations on the Chester river. Capt. Hawley, it is stated, has been assigned to the Naval War College for duty. Tombus to the Mark, turned and sat down, with his head bowed and his eyes on the floor. His attorney, Judge Krum, immediately filed a propriating \$25,000 for the monument to the memory of Gen. Hugh Mercer, a revolutionary hero, which is to be erected at Fredericksburg, Va., in accordance with an act of Congress appropriating \$25,000 for the monument.

bill of exceptions in the case and offered a bond for \$10,000, which was accepted.

Senator Burton and Judge Krum then left the court room. the court room.

Senator Burton walked to his hetel. He declined to discuss the sentence, but said he would leave tonight for his home in

Kansas.

The case now will be appealed to the United States district court of appeals, the highest tribunal in the matter. After an Exhaustive Tral. Senator Burton, who is a senior senator

from Kansas, was convicted after an exhaustive trial. in which various letters from him to the Rialto Grain and Securities Company, the checks which he received in payment for his services in behalf of the concern before the Post Office Department and the testimony of numerous agents of government were introduced. Senator Burton's defense was at he was acting merely in the capacity of an atfluence in the work.

DATE OF ADJOURNMENT.

House Leaders Will Wait for Appro priation Bills to Be Agreed Upon.

There was talk about the Senate today of suggesting April 20 as the probable date of the adjournment of Congress. This was only a tentacive proposition fixing an approximate day to which both houses can work, but the general opinion is that it will be nearer May 1st when Congress adjourns. The House leaders do not propose to agree to any resolution of adjournment until all of the great appropriation bills have been agreed upon in conference. The House does not intend to take any chances in the way of naming a date for adjournment and leaving the way open for the Senate to brow-beat the House into concurrence with all the Senate amendments to the appro-priation bills. Thus far there has not been priation bills. Thus far there has not been a very great divergence between the House and Senate on these bills. The Senate has made some increases, but no more than might have been expected and not nearly as many as were made in the last session in which the House resisted but without avail. The House managers, however, do not know what the Senate may have up its sleeve ready to spring at the last moment and they propose to fight shy of an adjourn-

CLERICAL CHANGES.

Appointments and Promotions in the

Navy Department. The following changes have taken place in the Navy Department during the past

week: Appointments-Matt Frederickson, mis cellaneous computer, naval observatory; James B. Cahill, apprentice plate printer at \$300 per annum, hydrographic office; Frank C. Green, messenger boy at \$360 per annum, bureau of equipment, Lester T. Murphy, copyist at \$840 per annum, bureau of navigation; Pearl D. Clark, temporary

of navigation; Pearl D. Clark, temporary special laborer (stenographer) at \$3.04 per diem, bureau of navigation.

Promotions—G. S. Seroy, from special laborer (messenger boy) at \$1.04 per diem to special laborer (messenger boy) at \$1.25 per diem, bureau of supplies and accounts; J. L. Gordon, from special laborer (messenger boy) at \$2 per diem to laborer at \$630 per annum, bureau of equipment; Miss M. M. Buckey, from writer at \$5.52 per diem to clerk at \$1,20) per annum, bureau of construction and repair; C. V. Ireton, from clerk at \$1,20) per annum, bureau of construction and repair; C. V. Ireton, from copyist at \$3.28 per diem to writer at \$3.52 per diem, bureau of construction and repair; T. C. Homiller, from special laborer (typewriter) at \$3.04 per diem to copyist at \$3.28 per diem, bureau of construction and repair; Warren McLaine, from special laborer (typewriter) at \$2.80 per diem to special laborer (typewriter) at \$2.80 per diem to special laborer (typewriter) at \$2.80 per diem, bureau of construction and repair.

Resignations—Norman G. Ellis, temporary special laborer at \$3.04 per diem, bureau of navigation; C. R. Rossiybush, copyist at \$840 per annum, bureau of navigation; W. W. Whitcomb, clerk at \$1,200 per annum, bureau of construction and repair; R. S. Clayton, laborer at \$1.00 per annum, bureau of equipment. bureau of equipment.

Witnesses Summoned in Smoot Case. • The following witnesses have been summoned to appear before the committee on privileges and elections in the Smoot case April 20: Angus M. Cannon, Salt Lake; George Teasdale, Nephi; John W. Taylor, Salt Lake; John Henry Smith, Salt Lake; J. M. Tanner, Salt Lake; L. E. Alott, Farmington; B. H. Roberts, Salt Lake; Moses Thatcher, Logan; Heber J. Grant, Salt Lake; Mathias F. Cowley, Salt Lake; Lillian Hamlin Cannon, Salt Lake.

Design for Mercer Monument. Secretary Taft has approved, with a few minor modifications, the design submitted by Mr. Edward B. Valentine of Richmond

Transfer of Isthmian Canal Property Discussed.

NO APPEAL FILED YET

EXPECTED THAT NEGOTIATIONS WILL BE COMPLETED APRIL 25.

torney and did not employ his sepatorial in- U. S. Canal Commission Goes by Special Train to Panama Today to Greet President Amador.

> PARIS, April 6 .- After a conference beween Ambassador Porter and W. A. Day and Charles W. Russell, the assistant attorney generals who came from Washington to assist in the transfer of the Panama canal property, it has been arranged that the signing of the contract whereby the United States will acquire the ownership of the Panama canal shall take place at the United States embassy, which is nominal-

ly American soil. The date of the signing is not yet fixed, but probably it will be about April 25, following the ratification of the agreement by the stockholders of the company.

Some of the officials of the commany hought that the informal handing over of the effects, archives, etc., of the company to the representatives of the United States would suffice, but the American officials preferred the execution of a formal contract completely covering the transfer and safeguarding all American interests. This contract is being drawn up in conformity with all the requirements of both the French and American laws.
Formal appeal against the recent decision

of the court in favor of the sale of the con-cession and other property of the company has not yet been entered, but the Americans are proceeding to carry out the transfer out reference to the appeal or other dilatory proceedings.

Commission Goes to Panama. COLON, April 6 .- The United States canal commissioners went by special train to Panama this morning to greet President

Amador. They will return to Colon this evening. The dock laborers here are in a state of unrest, due to the decline in the price of

MARKS PASSING OF JOHNSON. Recent Election at Columbus Indicates Deposition as Leader.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 6.-While the election of Editor Starr of the Williams County Democrat as chairman of the democratic state convention was evidently a Hearst organization victory, it was more significant as the defeat of Tom Johnson, and seems to mark his deposition as party

Last year Johnson controlled the state convention and selected this committee, eighteen of the twenty-one members being chosen from his adherents. But in the meeting of the committee yesterday to arrange for the state convention he could only control ten of the members. He asked that Senator L. G. Houck be made temporary chairman of the convention, but eight of the old Johnson members refused to obey this

order. The Hearst men, as was known, had decided upon Ed H. Moore of Youngstown for chair-man. For four ballots Moore and Houck each received ten votes, and A. P. Sandles, the twenty-first member, cast his vote for Editor Starr. On the fifth ballot the Hearst men threw their strength to Starr and elect-It was not known to the Johnson men that

It was not known to the Johnson men that Starr was a Hearst adherent, but when he was elected they boldly claimed the victory. There is no doubt that Starr is a strong Hearst man, and both in person and by his newspaper has been preaching Hearst doctrine for several weeks. In his county the anti-Johnson democrats, however, who are as strong against Hearst as the Johnson democrats are, are happy over the dethronement of Johnson, as the Hearst men are over the election of Starr.

Extradition Treaty With Cuba. Secretary Hay and Senor Quesada, the Cuban minister, today signed an extradition treaty between Cuba and the United States, authorizing the extradition of criminals escaping fro mthe United States to Cuba and criminals escaping from Cuba to

CLEVELANDFORPARKER PASSED BY THE HOUSE

Former's Letter Pleases Dem- Action Taken on Seventeen ocrats in Congress.

HOPEFUL OF RESULTS STREET EXTENSIONS

BELIEVE EX-PRESIDENT WILL WHOLE COST IS PLACED UPON TAKE FOLLOWERS WITH HIM.

Senator Gorman's Friends View the Situation With Philosophy-Senator Bacon's Opinion.

Democrats in Congress were very much interested today in the letter of ex-President Cleveland to the New York World, in which Mr. Cleveland indorses the candidacy of Judge Parker for the democratic presidential nomination. Judge Parker's friends were delighted over the appearance of the letter at this time and think that it will have the effect of still further advancing the Parker boom.

These friends of Judge Parker pointed out that the letter ought to settle the charge that Judge Parker is dominated by Hill and represents only the Hill wing of the democracy. It is not conceivable that Mr. Cleveland and his friends could indorse any plan, policy or candidate which they thought was exclusively associated with Mr Hill's political fortunes. This letter of Cleveland's, therefore, is construed by them to mean that Mr. Cleveland's friends in the east do not take any stock in the charges that Judge Parker is but a stalking

Effect of Cleveland's Action.

The Parker men at the Capitol think that Mr. Cleveland's swinging into line at this time will mean bringing with him all of the forces, interests and political elements that backed Mr. Cleveland in 1892 and which will be a powerful aid to the democracy in the coming campaign. Of course, the indorsement of Judge Parker by Cleveland and Hill may be expected to bring down the anathema of Mr. Bryan, but the conservative democrats have long since got beyond the point where they think it is essential to take Mr. Bryan into consideraessential to take Mr. Bryan into considera-tion. They realize that any candidate whom the conservatives might put up would be objectionable to Mr. Bryan and the populistic and socialistic elements Mr. Bryan represents, so they think it does not matter very much whether Mr. Bryan ob-jects to Cleveland's indorsement of Judge Parker or not.

No Lack of Funds for Parker. Democrats of prominence say they have reason to believe that Judge Parker is the only man whom President Roosevelt really fears. They say they have been told that Parker as a most formidable adversary, not only because of Judge Parker's personality, but because of the financial and political elements that can be assembled in behalf of his campaign. It is openly said by dem-ocrats that if Judge Parker is nominated the party will have no trouble in getting aid from the conservative industrial and financial interests of the east in their campaign. This is an important consideration and one which the leading democrats are

not overlooking. Accept With Resignation.

Senator Gorman's friends are accepting the Parker boom with resignation. They are not attempting to stem the tide in any way, and will swim with it as long as it

maintains its present volume. It was said at the Capitol today that, far from feeling resentment over the success of Parker, if successful, Senator Gorman would lend his sincere aid to the democratic campaign. It was said that Senator Gorman would

very likely consent to manage the campaign as chairman of the national commit-

Senator Bacon's Views.

Senator Bacon of Georgia, who is one of the most influential politicians among the southern democrats, said this afternoon: "I am very much gratified that Mr. Cleveland has made the declaration which indicates that if Judge Parker is nominated he and those who have recently been most closely identified with him in political views will give to Judge Parker a most cordial support. If now those in the party who have not been recently in entire political accord with Mr. Cleveland will unite with him in an equally cordial support of Judge Parker we can go into the approaching campaign with the greatest hope for pronounced success at the presidential elec-

When asked if the declaration of Mr. Clevela. d would injure Judge Parker's pros pects, Senator Bacon said: "Why should it hurt him? On the contrary it should be of the greatest benefit to him both in securing the nomination and being elected President, and it should be a great incentive to the other wing of the party to give equally cordial support to Judge Parker. "The platform ought to be direct and

positive and should deal only with live issues." Senator Bacon was very jubilant as he concluded the interview with this state

"I feel more encouraged today than I have been at any former time.

MANY RESPONSIBILITIES. Cares and Toils of a Chief Engineer in the Navy.

"The cares and toils of a chief engineer in the navy," remarked one of them to a Star reporter today, referring to the recent death of Commander Warburton on the battle ship Maine, "have not diminished any by substituting enlisted men for the assistant engineers formerly employed in the navy, nor are they likely to be. Nor has the change of title of chief engineer made any difference in his responsibilities.

"Lieutenant Commander Warburton entered the Naval Academy as a cadet engitered the Naval Academy as a cadet engineer in 1872, and was graduated in 1876. Two years later he was commissioned as an assistant engineer, and in 1887 he was promoted to passed assistant engineer. He was promoted to chief engineer in 1897, and transferred to the line as a lieutenant commander in 1903; but, like the other transferred engineers, he was to continue engineering duties. neering duties.
"He was wrecked on board the Huron in

1877, on which occasion he acquitted him-self with great credit. He served on board the New Orleans during the war with Spain. "It was the custom in the old engineer corps to begin at the bottom of the engineering ladder, and oblige each engineer to do practically all the work in the engine room and fire room excepting the handling of coal. It was impress handling of coal. It was impressed on them from the very beginning that the engineer on watch had all the responsibility of his watch, and he must see personally to each and every job done. The habit once formed was apt to stick, and as long as they did service they were looking after details, and never ceased to feel the responsibility. It is more than likely that Lieutenant Commander Warburton was overworked in that ship, which had something over one hundred engines (for all purposes), and with 16,000-horse power in her main engines."

seriously with the operations of the instruction and are liable to breed trouble and litigation in the future. Mr. Carnegie gave us \$10,000,000 of securities, the main income of which we are expending in the promotion of scientific investigation in widely scattered parts of the country, and we are also accumulating a reserve fund, which is now \$200.000.

"The general statute of the District appears to limit the property which can be heid to an annual income of not to exceed \$25,000. The statute also requires that the trustees shall be elected, and requires that

Saving one's money by not

doing necessary advertising in

conducting business, is like sav-

ing it by starving to death.

Local Bills.

THE DISTRICT.

Carnegie Institution Incorporation-Branch Libraries-Amending

the Divorce Law.

Today was a field day in the House of Representatives for the committee on the District of Columbia. No less than seventeen District bills were reported by the committee, and all were favorably acted upon. In addition to a number of street extension and improvement bills, the measures adopted included the bill incorporating the Carnegle Institution, the bills authorizing the Commissioners to accept donations of land and money for branch public libraries; amending the code with regard to divorce proceedings; amending the code with regard to the removal of property bought on the installment plan from the District; closing certain places of business on Sunday; enlarging the scope of the highway act and various other measures of minor

importance. There was very little discussion on any of the bills, although the democrats demanded a division when a vote was reached on the divorce amendment doing away with the necessity of summoning corespondents into courts when it is shown the names of such

persons cannot be escertained.

Seven street extension and improvement bills were passed. Five of these came from the Senate, with the approval of that body, and founded upon the principle urged by the Commissioners that the United States should share equally with the Dis-trict of Columbia the cost of street open-ings. The House District committee pre-pared substitutes for all the Senate measures, placing the whole cost upon the abut-ting property owners and the District of Columbia. The action of the committee in changing the plan of paying the cost was not questioned on the floor.

When Mr. Babcock, chairman of the Dis-trict committee, called up Senate bill 127, for the joining of Kalorama avenue, Rep-resentative Mann of Illinois objected to a proposition that the sections prescribing the proposition that the sections prescribing the method of condemnation and assessment should not be read. Mr. Babcook had made such a request coupled with the statement that the sections referred to were but a repetition of the paragraph in the existing law, known as the Columbia road act. Mr. Mahn said he thought it was an abominable practice to do away with the reading of bills. The measure was then read and adopted without further discussion.

ted without further discus Wyoming Avenue Extension.

Mr. Babcock then called up House bill 14424, for the extension of Wyoming avenue to 23d street west. This bill differed from the others reported today in that it provides that the whole cost of the improvement shall be borne by the abutting property owners, whereas the others pro-vided that one-half of the cost of improvement should be assessed against the abutting property owners and the other haif wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia. When Mr. Babcock asked unanimous consent that the reading of the sections of this bill covering the methods of condemnation should be dispensed with, Mr. Mann again arose and inquired:

"This is practically a local improvement ordinance, is it not?" "It is." replied Mr. Babcock.
"That would be passed by a city council nywhere else?"

"Is it to be paid for by special assess-ment?" further inquired Mr. Mann.
"It is a very trifling matter," said Mr. Babcock, "raised by special assessment on the property holders instead of the Dis

Mr. Mann objected no further, and the remaining five street bills were read only in part. The committee report on the Wyoming avenue bill, which was the subject of the above colloquy, is as follows: "This substitute measure reported by your committee differs only from H. R. 9670 in that it provides that the entire amount awarded as damages shall be assessed as "This substitute measure reported by

benefits, so that the only ultimate expense to the District of Columbia will be the amount necessary for condemnation pro-

On all the other bills the reports read as follows "The matter inserted in the nature of a substitute differs only from the Senate bill in that it provides that the cost of condemnation proceedings and the amount awarded as damages shall be paid wholly by the District of Columbia instead of one-half by the District and one-half by the United States. The Senate bill also provided that the proceedings necessary for the extension of this street should be under certain sections of the act for the ex-tension of Columbia road, and of the act making appropriations for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903. Your committee has incorporated these various sections in the amendment to

the Senate bill, making the bill as reported to the House complete in itself." Unlawful Wearing of Badges.

The first bill passed was H. R. 11283, to prevent the unlawful wearing of the badge or insignia of the Grand Army of the Republic and other soldier organizations. The measure was prepared by the committee on legislation, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of the Potomac. Under the provisions of the bill as adopted it is unlawful for any person not being a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Sons of Veterans, of the Woman's Relief Corps, of the Union Veterans' Union, Union Veteran Legion, Military and Naval Order of the Spanish American War or the Legion of Spanish War Veterans, to wear or use the insignia, distinctive ribbon or badge of membership, rosette or button, for the purpose of representing that he or she is a member thereof. Violations are to call for punishment by a fine of not more than \$20 or imprisonment for not more than thirty

Incorporating Carnegie Institution. The House next took up the bill prepared by former Secretary of War Root and introduced by Speaker Cannon, incorporating the Carnegie Institution. The purport of the bill is explained in a letter submited

by Mr. Root, who stated: "There is a Carnegie Institution now existing, which was incorporated under the general laws of the District of Columbia. This bill is for the purpose practically of reincorporating that institution. The reason incorporating that institution. The reason for it is that there are some limitations in the general statute which will interfere seriously with the operations of the institution and are liable to breed trouble and litigation in the future. Mr. Carnegie gave us \$10,000,000 of securities, the main income of which we are expending in the promotion of scientific investigation in widely scattered parts of the country, and we are also accumulating a reserve fund, which is